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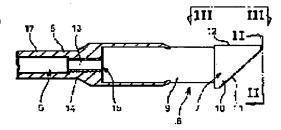
FUKUTOMI SEIJI UDAGAWA TAKESHI TAKAOKA KEIGO YAMADA HIFUMI UMEZAWA HIROMI MORIYA SHINICHI

### (54) LASER SIDE ILLUMINATOR

#### (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To efficiently and effectively make the illuminator useful for a medical treatment and a diagnosis by constituting it so that a laser beam having a satisfactory beam profile can be subjected to spot irradiation to a lesion generated in a specific part on an inner wall of the sophagus and the bronchus.

CONSTITUTION: This illuminator is provided with an optical fiber 5 for guiding a laser beam, and a microchip 6 having in the tip part a 90° prism—like structure part 7 for allowing the laser beam guided from the optical fiber 5 to be subjected to full reflection to the side. Also, a core 13 of the optical fiber 5 and the microchip 6 are both made of quartz, and moreover, a joined part 15 of the core 13 of the optical fiber 5 and the microchip 6 becomes an optical contact.



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# **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the prism for making the side carry out total reflection of the optical fiber which carries out the light guid of the laser beam, and the laser beam by which the light guide was carried out from this optical fiber — the laser characterized by having the microchip which has the structured division [ like ] in a point — the side — an irradiation machine

[Claim 2] the prism in a microchip — the laser according to claim 1 in which the concave surface section for making the outgoing radiation end face [ like ] of the structured division diffuse a laser beam uniformly was formed — the side — an irradiation machine

[Claim 3] the laser according to claim 1 or 2 which made both the cores and microchips of an optical fiber the product made from a quartz, and made the optical contact the core of the aforementioned optical fiber, and the joint of a microchip — the side — an irradiation machine

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# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detail d Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention — laser — the side — it is related with an irradiation machine

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the so-called development of the photochemistry treatment (PDT:Photodynamic Therapy or PDD:Photodynamic Diagnosis) which irradiates a laser beam and performs treatment and a diagnosis is furthered also to the affected parts, such as cancer produced in walls, such as an esophagus and a bronchial tube.

[0003] the laser used for this kind of photochemistry treatment — the side — as an irradiation machine, there are some which were indicated by the former, for example, JP,3-20303,U, and as shown in <u>drawing 7</u>, this establishes the cone crevic 2 for laser reflection in the front face of the terminal 1 of the laser end of the probe, makes an incident light 3 reflect in the aforementioned cone crevice 2, and irradiates the reflected light 4 to the affected part [0004]

[Probl m(s) to be Solved by the Invention] however, the laser like the above-mentioned — the side — since outgoing radiation of the laser beam is carried out from [ of the terminal 1 side ] a perimeter as the reflected light 4, although the affected part exists in the specific part of walls, such as an esophagus and a bronchial tube, like an esophagus canc r or a cancer of bronchus with an irradiation vessel — a case — except for the affected part — the laser beam was irradiated by the normal cell section and an injury may have been done to this normal cell section

[0005] Moreover, if outgoing radiation of the laser beam was carried out from [ of the terminal 1 side ] a perimeter as the reflected light 4, since the laser intensity of the irradiation section would fall, it had the fault that on the other hand tim could not obtain a uniform beam profile for treatment on this structure of reflecting a laser beam in the direction of a p rimeter in the cone crevice 2.

[0006] the laser which this invention can carry out spot irradiation of the laser beam which has a good beam profile to the aff cted part produced to the specific part of walls, such as an esophagus and a bronchial tube, in view of this actual condition, and is useful to efficient and effective treatment and a diagnosis — the side — it is going to offer an irradiation machine

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] the laser characterized by equipping this invention with the optical fiber which carries out the light guide of the laser beam, and the microchip which has in a point the prism Mr. structured division for making the side carry out total reflection of the laser beam by which the light guide was carried out from this optical fiber — the side — an irradiation machine is started

[0008] Moreover, it is effective to form the concave surface section for making the outgoing radiation end face of the prism Mr. structured division in the aforementioned microchip diffuse a laser beam uniformly.

[0009] Furthermore, it is also effective to make both the cores and microchips of the aforementioned optical fiber into the product made from a quartz, and to make the core of the aforementioned optical fiber and the joint of a microchip into an optical contact again.

[0010]

[Function] Insert the optical fiber which attached the microchip at the nose of cam into the pipe of the endoscope inserted in the esophagus, the bronchial tube, etc., and the outgoing radiation end face of the prism Mr. structured division in the aforementioned microchip in the state where face to face was made to stand against the affected part If a laser beam is irradiated, incidence of this laser beam will be carried out to a microchip through a joint from an optical fiber. Spread the inside of this microchip, total reflection is carried out by the prism Mr. structured division, and this laser beam by which total reflection was carried out Even if it is a case although the affected part exists in the specific part of walls, such as an esophagus and a bronchial tube, like an esophagus cancer or a cancer of bronchus since spot irradiation is carried out from an outgoing radiation end face to the aforementioned affected part Since the laser by which a laser beam was not irradiated by the normal cell sections other than the affected part, doing an injury to this normal cell section was lost, and outgoing radiation was carried out can be held with a beam state Since the laser intensity of the irradiation section does not fall and a good beam profile can be maintained, efficient treatment will be comparatively performed by short—time irradiation.

[0011] Moreover, if the concave surface section for making the outgoing radiation end face of the prism Mr. structur d division in a microchip diffuse a laser beam uniformly is formed, since a bigger beam dilation ratio will be obtained, correspondence also in the irradiation to the larger affected part is attained.

[0012] Furthermore, both the cores and microchips of an optical fiber are made into the product made from a quartz, and the reflection loss of an optical contact, then the laser beam in a joint decreases the core of the aforementioned optical fiber, and the joint of a microchip very much again.

[0013] [Exampl ] Her after, the xample of this invention is xplain d, referring to a drawing.

[0014] <u>Drawing 1</u> -3 are one xample of this invention, and the microchip which has in a point the 90-degree prism Mr. structured division 7 for the ptical fiber to which 5 carries out the light guide of the laser beam, and 6 making the side carry out total reflection of the laser beam by which the light guide was carried out from the ptical fiber 5, and 8 are sleeved which carry out junction fixation of an entire ptical fiber 5 and the microchip 6.

[0015] The 90-degree prism Mr. structured division 7 in the afor m ntioned microchip 6 While f rming th pillar-lik section 10 of a major diamet r in ne m r slightly than this microchip base 9, cutting th apical surface sid of this

pillar—lik s ction 10 at the n se of cam of the microchip base 9 which has a circular cross section at the angle of 45 degrees and forming the total reflection sid 11 in it By forming in the peripheral face n cessary position of the aforementioned pillar—lik section 10 the outgoing radiation end face 12 which mak s this total reflection sid 11 and the angle of 45 degrees, and confronts each other, and making a peripheral face circular, a corner is lost as much as possible and it has passed along the inside of the pipe of an endoscope (not shown) smoothly.

[0016] Moreov r, both the cores 13 and microchips 6 of the aforementioned optical fiber 5 are made into the product made from a quartz, and the joint 15 of core 13 apical surface of the aforementioned optical fiber 5 and a six microchipe and face is made into the optical contact (optical junction).

[0017] in addition, the thing for which fixation with the afor mentioned optical fiber 5 and a sle ve 8 pastes up the clad 14 of an optical fiber 5, and covering 17 and sleeve 8 inside — carrying out — moreover, fixation with a sleeve 8 and a microchip 6 — the point of a sleeve 8 — microchip base 9 peripheral face of a microchip 6 — receiving — it has been mad to carry out by closing

[0018] Next, the operation of the above-mentioned example is explained.

[0019] The optical fiber 5 which attached the microchip 6 at the nose of cam is inserted into the pipe of the endoscope inserted in the esophagus, the bronchial tube, etc. which is not illustrated. Where the outgoing radiation end face 12 of the 90-degree prism Mr. structured division 7 in the aforementioned microchip 6 is confronted with the affected part, when a laser beam is irradiated, this laser beam Carry out incidence to a microchip 6 through a joint 15 from an optical fiber 5, and the inside of a microchip 6 is spread with the flare angle decided by NA (Numerical Aperture) of an optical fiber 5, and the refractive index n of a microchip 6. Total reflection is carried out in respect of [ 11 ] the total reflection of the 90-degree prism Mr. structured division 7, and spot irradiation of this laser beam by which total reflection was carried out from the outgoing radiation end face 12 to the aforementioned affected part.

[0020] Consequently, although the affected part exists in the specific part of walls, such as an esophagus and a bronchial tube, like an esophagus cancer or bronchial tube cancer, even if it is a case, a laser beam is not irradiated by the normal cell sections other than the affected part, but doing damage to this normal cell section is lost.

[0021] Moreover, since the laser intensity of the irradiation section does not fall since the laser beam by which outgoing radiation was carried out can be held with a beam state, and the comparatively good beam profile of the Gaussian distribution or the semi- flat top can be maintained, efficient medical treatment will be comparatively performed by short-time irradiation.

[0022] Furthermore, the reflection loss of the laser beam in a joint 15 decreases very much by having made both the cores 13 and microchips 6 of an optical fiber 5 into the product made from a quartz, and having made the joint 15 of the core 13 of the aforementioned optical fiber 5, and a microchip 6 into the optical contact again.

[0023] In this way, spot irradiation of the laser beam which has a good beam profile to the affected part produced to the specific part of walls, such as an esophagus and a bronchial tube, can be carried out, and it becomes possible to use for efficient and effective medical treatment and a diagnosis.

[0024] Although drawing 4 -6 are other examples of this invention, the portion which attached the same sign as drawing 1 -3 expresses the same object among drawing and fundamental composition is the same as that of what is shown in drawing 1 -3 The place by which it is characterized [ of this example ] is in the point in which the concave surface section 16 for making the outgoing radiation end face 12 of the 90-degree prism Mr. structured division 7 in a microchip 6 diffuse a laser beam uniformly was formed, as shown in drawing 4 -6.

[0025] In the example shown in drawing 4 -6, when the affected part in an esophagus, a bronchial tube, etc. is comparatively large The optical fiber 5 which attached the microchip 6 at the nose of cam is inserted into the pipe of th endoscope inserted in the esophagus, the bronchial tube, etc. which is not illustrated. Where the concave surface section 16 of the outgoing radiation end face 12 of the 90-degree prism Mr. structured division 7 in the aforementioned microchip 6 is confronted with the aforementioned affected part, when a laser beam is irradiated, this laser beam Carry out incidence to a microchip 6 through a joint 15 from an optical fiber 5, and the inside of a microchip 6 is spread with the flare angle decided by NA of an optical fiber 5, and the refractive index n of a microchip 6. Total reflection is carried out in respect of [ 11 ] the total reflection of the 90-degree prism Mr. structured division 7, and spot irradiation of this laser beam by which total reflection was carried out is carried out from the concave surface section 16 of the outgoing radiation end face 12 with a comparatively big beam dilation ratio to the aforementioned affected part.

[0026] Therefore, spot irradiation of the laser beam which has a good beam profile also to the comparatively larger affect d part produced to the specific part of walls, such as an esophagus and a bronchial tube, in the case of the xample shown in drawing 4 -6 can be carried out, and it becomes possible to use for efficient and effective treatment and a diagnosis.

[0027] in addition, the laser of this invention — the side — the irradiation machine of the ability of change to be variously added within limits which are not limited only to an above-mentioned example and do not deviate from the summary of this invention is natural [0028]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the irradiation machine, spot irradiation of the laser beam which has a good beam profil to the affected part produced to the specific part of walls, such as an esophagus and a bronchial tube, can be carried out. in the above, it explained — as — the laser of this invention — the side — If the concave surface section for being able to do so the outstanding effect that it can use for efficient and effective medical treatment and a diagnosis, and making the outgoing radiation end face of the prism Mr. structured division in a microchip diffuse a laser beam uniformly is formed A bigger beam dilation ratio can be obtained and it can respond also to the irradiation to the larger affected part. Furthermore, the effect which was excellent in various [ of both the cores and microchips of an optical fiber being made into the product made from a quartz, and being able to lessen the reflection loss of an optical contact, then the laser beam in a joint for the core of the aforementioned optical fiber and the joint of a microchip very much again ] can be done so.

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# **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings] [Drawing 1] It is the important section expanded sectional view of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the II-II view view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the III-III view view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4] It is the important section expanded sectional view of other examples of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the V-V view view of drawing 4.

[Drawing 6] It is the VI-VI view view of drawing 4.

[Drawing 7] It is the important section expanded sectional view of the conventional example. [Description of Notations] 5 Optical Fiber 6 Microchip 7 90 Degree Prism Mr. Structured Division (Prism Structured Division [ like ]) 11 Total Reflection Side

12 Outgoing Radiation End Face

13 Core of Optical Fiber

15 Joint

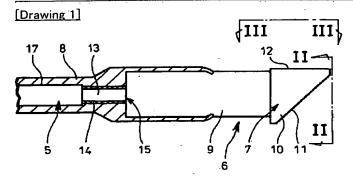
16 Concave Surface Section

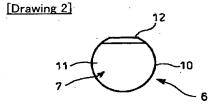
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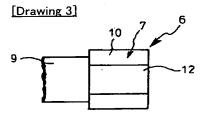
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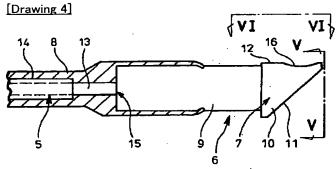
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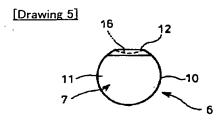
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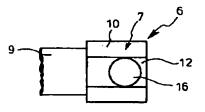




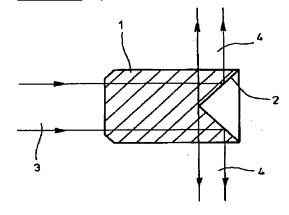




[Drawing 6]



[Drawing 7]



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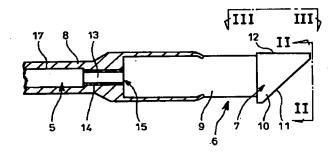
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# (54) 【発明の名称】 レーザ側方照射器

# (57)【要約】

【目的】 食道や気管支等の内壁の特定部位に生じた患部に対して良好なビームプロファイルを有するレーザ光をスポット照射し得、効率的、効果的な治療や診断に役立つレーザ側方照射器を提供する。

【構成】 レーザ光を導光する光ファイバ5と、該光ファイバ5から導光されたレーザ光を側方に全反射させるための90°プリズム様構造部7を先端部に有するマイクロチップ6とを備え、光ファイバ5のコア13とマイクロチップ6を共に石英製とし、且つ前記光ファイバ5のコア13とマイクロチップ6の接合部15をオプティカルコンタクトとする。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 レーザ光を導光する光ファイバと、該光ファイバから導光されたレーザ光を側方に全反射させるためのプリズム様の構造部を先端部に有するマイクロチップとを備えたことを特徴とするレーザ側方照射器。

【請求項2】 マイクロチップにおけるプリズム様の構造部の出射端面に、レーザ光を均一に拡散させるための 凹面部を形成した請求項1記載のレーザ側方照射器。

【請求項3】 光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップを共に石英製とし、且つ前記光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップの接合部をオプティカルコンタクトとした請求項1 又は2記載のレーザ側方照射器。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、レーザ側方照射器に関するものである。

# [0002]

【従来の技術】近年、食道や気管支等の内壁に生じた癌等の患部に対しても、レーザ光を照射して治療や診断を行う、いわゆる光化学療法(PDT:Photodynamic Therapy又はPDD:Photodynamic Diagnosis)の開発が進められている。

【0003】この種の光化学療法に使用されるレーザ側方照射器としては、従来、例えば、実開平3-20303号公報に記載されたものがあり、これは、図7に示される如く、レーザプローブ先端の端子1の前面にレーザ反射用の円錐形凹部2を設けたものであり、入射光3を前記円錐形凹部2で反射せしめ、反射光4を患部へ照射するようになっている。

## [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、前述の 如きレーザ側方照射器では、レーザ光が反射光4として 端子1側方の全周方向から出射されるため、食道癌や気 管支癌等のように患部が食道や気管支等の内壁の特定部 位に存在するものの場合、患部以外の正常細胞部にもレ ーザ光が照射され、該正常細胞部に損傷を与えてしまう 可能性があった。

【0005】又、レーザ光が反射光4として端子1側方の全周方向から出射されると、照射部のレーザ強度が低下するため、治療に時間がかかる一方、円錐形凹部2でレーザ光を全周方向へ反射させるという構造上、均一なビームプロファイルを得ることができないという欠点を有していた。

【〇〇〇6】本発明は、斯かる実情に鑑み、食道や気管支等の内壁の特定部位に生じた患部に対して良好なビームプロファイルを有するレーザ光をスポット照射し得、効率的、効果的な治療や診断に役立つレーザ側方照射器を提供しようとするものである。

#### [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、レーザ光を導 光する光ファイバと、該光ファイバから導光されたレー ザ光を側方に全反射させるためのプリズム様構造部を先 端部に有するマイクロチップとを備えたことを特徴とす るレーザ側方照射器にかかるものである。

【0008】又、前配マイクロチップにおけるプリズム 様構造部の出射端面に、レーザ光を均一に拡散させるた めの凹面部を形成することが有効である。

【0009】更に又、前記光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップを共に石英製とし、且つ前記光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップの接合部をオプティカルコンタクトとするのも有効である。

### [0010]

【作用】先端にマイクロチップを取り付けた光ファイバ を、食道や気管支等に挿入してある内視鏡の管内に挿入 し、前記マイクロチップにおけるプリズム様構造部の出 射端面を患部に対峙させた状態で、レーザ光を照射する と、骸レーザ光は、光ファイパから接合部を経てマイク ロチップに入射し、該マイクロチップ中を伝播し、プリ ズム様構造部で全反射され、該全反射されたレーザ光 は、出射端面から前記患部に対しスポット照射されるた め、食道癌や気管支癌等のように患部が食道や気管支等 の内壁の特定部位に存在するものの場合であっても、患 部以外の正常細胞部にレーザ光が照射されず、該正常細 胞部に損傷を与えてしまうことがなくなり、又、出射さ れたレーザ光をビーム状態のまま保持することができる ので、照射部のレーザ強度が低下することはなく、且つ 良好なビームプロファイルを保てるので比較的短時間の 照射で効率的な治療が行われることとなる。

【〇〇11】又、マイクロチップにおけるプリズム様構造部の出射端面にレーザ光を均一に拡散させるための凹面部を形成すれば、より大きなビーム拡大率が得られるため、大きめの患部への照射にも対応可能となる。

【0012】更に又、光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップを共に石英製とし、且つ前記光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップの接合部をオプティカルコンタクトとすれば、接合部でのレーザ光の反射損失が非常に少なくなる。

## [0013]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を図面を参照しつつ説 明する。

【0014】図1~3は本発明の一実施例であって、5はレーザ光を導光する光ファイバ、6は光ファイバ5から導光されたレーザ光を側方に全反射させるための90°プリズム様構造部7を先端部に有するマイクロチップ、8は光ファイバ5とマイクロチップ6を接合固定するスリーブである。

【0015】前記マイクロチップ6における90°プリズム様構造部7は、円形断面を有するマイクロチップ基部9の先端に、該マイクロチップ基部9より僅かに大径

の円柱状部10を一体に形成し、該円柱状部10の先端 面側を45°の角度で切断して全反射面11を形成する と共に、該全反射面11と45°の角度をなして対峙す る出射端面12を前記円柱状部10の外周面所要位置に 形成したものであり、外周面を円形とすることにより、 角部を極力なくし、内視鏡(図示せず)の管内を滑らか に通るようにしてある。

【0016】又、前配光ファイバ5のコア13とマイクロチップ6は共に石英製とし、且つ前配光ファイバ5のコア13先端面とマイクロチップ6基端面との接合部15は、オプティカルコンタクト(光学接合)としてある。

【0017】尚、前記光ファイバ5とスリーブ8との固定は、光ファイバ5のクラッド14及び被覆17とスリーブ8内面とを接着することによって行い、又、スリーブ8とマイクロチップ6との固定は、スリーブ8の先端部をマイクロチップ6のマイクロチップ基部9外周面に対してかしめることによって行うようにしてある。

【OO18】次に、上記実施例の作動を説明する。

【0019】先端にマイクロチップ6を取り付けた光ファイバ5を、食道や気管支等に挿入してある図示していない内視鏡の管内に挿入し、前記マイクロチップ6における90°プリズム様構造部7の出射端面12を患部に対峙させた状態で、レーザ光を照射すると、該レーザ光は、光ファイバ5から接合部15を経てマイクロチップ6に入射し、光ファイバ5のNA(Numerical

Aperture)とマイクロチップ6の屈折率nで決まる拡がり角をもってマイクロチップ6中を伝播し、90°プリズム様構造部7の全反射面11で全反射され、該全反射されたレーザ光は、出射端面12から前記 患部に対しスポット照射される。

【0020】この結果、食道癌や気管支癌等のように患部が食道や気管支等の内壁の特定部位に存在するものの場合であっても、患部以外の正常細胞部にはレーザ光が照射されず、該正常細胞部に損傷を与えてしまうことがなくなる。

【0021】又、出射されたレーザ光をビーム状態のまま保持することができるので、照射部のレーザ強度が低下することはなく、且つガウス分布様、若しくは準フラットトップの比較的良好なビームプロファイルを保てるので比較的短時間の照射で効率的な治療が行われることとなる。

【0022】更に又、光ファイバ5のコア13とマイクロチップ6を共に石英製とし、且つ前記光ファイバ5のコア13とマイクロチップ6との接合部15をオプティカルコンタクトとしたことにより、接合部15でのレーザ光の反射損失が非常に少なくなる。

【0023】こうして、食道や気管支等の内壁の特定部位に生じた患部に対して良好なビームプロファイルを有するレーザ光をスポット照射することができ、効率的、

効果的な治療や診断に役立てることが可能となる。

【0024】図4~6は本発明の他の実施例であって、図中、図1~3と同一の符号を付した部分は同一物を表わしており、基本的な構成は図1~3に示すものと同様であるが、本実施例の特徴とするところは、図4~6に示す如く、マイクロチップ6における90°プリズム様構造部7の出射端面12にレーザ光を均一に拡散させるための凹面部16を形成した点にある。

【0025】図4~6に示す実施例においては、食道や気管支等における患部が比較的大きいような場合に、先端にマイクロチップ6を取り付けた光ファイバ5を、食道や気管支等に挿入してある図示していない内視鏡の管内に挿入し、前記マイクロチップ6における90°プリズム様構造部7の出射端面12の凹面部16を前記の上げ光は、光ファイバ5から接合部15を経てマイクロチップ6に入射し、光ファイバ5のNAとマイクロチップ6に入射し、光ファイバ5のNAとマイクロチップ6の屈折率nで決まる拡がり角をもってマイクロチップ6中を伝播し、90°プリズム様構造部7の全反射され、該全反射されたレーザ光は、出射端面12の凹面部16から前記の患部に対し、比較的大きなビーム拡大率でスポット照射される。

【0026】従って、図4~6に示す実施例の場合には、食道や気管支等の内壁の特定部位に生じた比較的大きめの患部に対しても良好なビームプロファイルを有するレーザ光をスポット照射することができ、効率的、効果的な治療や診断に役立てることが可能となる。

【0027】尚、本発明のレーザ側方照射器は、上述の 実施例にのみ限定されるものではなく、本発明の要旨を 逸脱しない範囲内において種々変更を加え得ることは勿 論である。

### [0028]

【発明の効果】以上、説明したように本発明のレーザ側方照射器によれば、食道や気管支等の内壁の特定部位に生じた患部に対して良好なビームプロファイルを有するレーザ光をスポット照射し得、効率的、効果的な治療や診断に役立てることができるという優れた効果を奏し得、又、マイクロチップにおけるプリズム様構造部の出射端面にレーザ光を均一に拡散させるための凹面を形成すれば、より大きなビーム拡大率を得ることができ、大きめの患部への照射にも対応することができ、更に又、光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップを共に石英とと、光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップを共に石英とし、且つ前記光ファイバのコアとマイクロチップを共に石英を接合部をオプティカルコンタクトとすれば、接合部でのレーザ光の反射損失を非常に少なくすることができる等の種々の優れた効果を奏し得る。

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例の要部拡大断面図である。

【図2】図1の11-11矢視図である。

【図3】図1のIII-II矢視図である。

【図4】本発明の他の実施例の要部拡大断面図である。

【図5】図4のV-V矢視図である。

【図6】図4のVI-VI矢視図である。

【図7】従来例の要部拡大断面図である。

【符号の説明】

5 光ファイバ

6 マイクロチップ

7 90°プリズム様構造部(プリズム様の構造

部)

11 全反射面

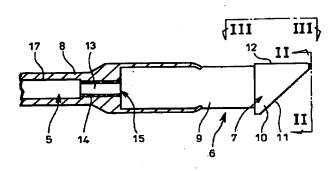
12 出射端面

13 光ファイバのコア

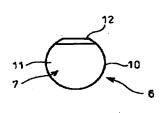
15 接合部

16 凹面部

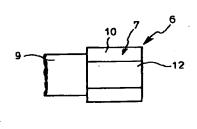
【図1】



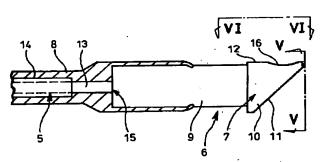




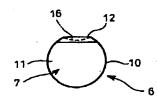
[図3]



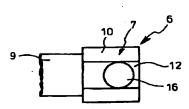
【図4.】



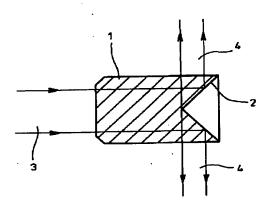
[図5]



[図6]



【図7】



# フロントページの続き

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